

BookletChartTM

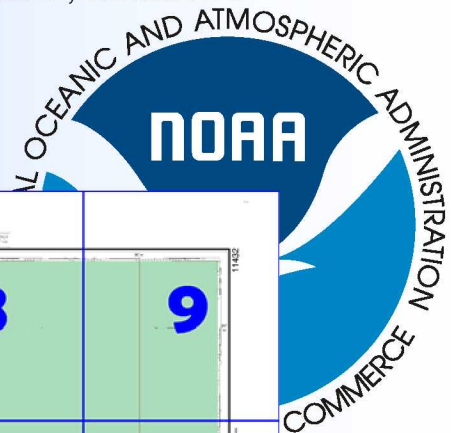
Florida Everglades National Park - Whitewater Bay












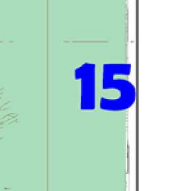

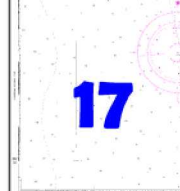










(NOAA Chart 11433)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Approximate Page Index					
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 22	 23	 24	 25	 26	 27

Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

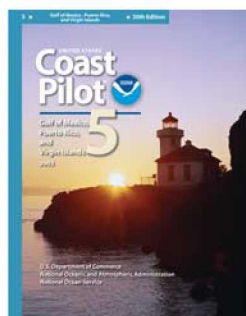
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(160) **Ponce de Leon Bay** a nearly rectangular bight 7 miles N of Northwest Cape. **Shark Point**, on the N side of the bight, and **Shark River Island**, on the S side, are heavily wooded to the water's edge, and stand out in bold relief against the tree line at the head of the bight. The N part of the bight is shallow, but fair anchorage is available for vessels drawing up to 6 feet off Shark River Island. The anchorage is sheltered from winds E of N or S, and the shoal on the NW affords

considerable protection from that direction. Several narrow streams empty into the head of the bight. Boats drawing up to 5 feet can continue into the southernmost of these streams.

(161) The area for some 10 miles E and SE of Ponce de Leon Bay is a complicated network of tidal channels around thousands of mangrove islands. These channels lead or enlarge into Oyster, Whitewater, and

Tarpon Bays, from which, in turn, shallow rivers lead back into The Everglades. Generally, a depth of 5 feet can be carried through the various passes into Oyster and Tarpon Bays by giving a good berth to the points, which often have tidal bars projecting out from them.

(162) **Oyster Bay** is about 2 miles inland from the SE corner of Ponce de Leon Bay. At the S end of Oyster Bay is the entrance to **Joe River**, a tidal channel extending some 10 miles in a SE direction to the S end of Whitewater Bay. A depth of 4 feet can be carried through Oyster Bay and Joe River by avoiding occasional bars.

(163) Numerous channels lead E from Oyster Bay through a belt of mangrove about 2 miles wide into **Whitewater Bay**. The latter has numerous low mangrove islands, and its brackish water is from 2 to 6 feet deep. NE winds often cause drops in the water level of a half foot. At the S end of Whitewater Bay, **Tarpon Creek** leads into **Coot Bay**, which is about 1 mile in diameter and 3 feet deep. A 5-mph no-wake **speed limit** is enforced in Tarpon Creek. Boats going to and from Whitewater and Coot Bays can use Joe River, which is the southernmost passage, is easy to follow, and is deep enough for all boats that can navigate the bays.

(164) **Little Shark River**, which empties into the Gulf on the S side of **Shark River Island** about 6 miles N of Northwest Cape, is a good channel to Oyster Bay for vessels drawing 4 feet or less. The river also provides anchorage of limited extent but is well protected. An entrance light and daybeacons as far as Oyster Bay mark the channel. Little Shark River trends ENE from Oyster Bay to a junction with Shark River about 7 miles above the entrance light.

(165) **Shark River** is the channel emptying into the middle of the E side of Ponce de Leon Bay. Some 8 miles NE, the channel joins Harney River and enlarges into **Tarpon Bay**. A depth of about 5 feet can be carried through Shark River and Tarpon Bay. Shallow rivers lead N and E from Tarpon Bay into the Everglades.

(166) **Harney River**, emptying into the Gulf about 11 miles N of Northwest Cape, is a good passage to Tarpon Bay. Numerous bars at the entrance limit the depth to 2½ feet.

(182) **Everglades City**, about 0.5 miles above the mouth of the Barron River, is the tourist center for **Everglades National Park**. It is also a center for sport fishing in **The Everglades**, and the offshore waters of the Gulf.

(183) The town has several marinas.

(184) Local fishing guides will act as pilots for The Everglades and adjacent waters of the Gulf.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Mar. 26/05
Corrected through LNM Mar.22/05

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE D

Primitive camping is allowed along the beaches of Cape Sable. No facilities are available. Fires are permitted below the high tide line. Use only dead and down wood.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.450" northward and 0.748" eastward to agree with this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Corrected through NM Mar.26/05, LNM Mar.22/05

NOTE B

SHOALS AND PASSES

Mariners are advised to use caution. The shoals and passes, as indicated by dark blue areas () and dotted lines, are obtained from reports and are not verified by field surveys. Stakes and piles, marking passes, are not shown due to their frequent change in position.

SAFETY HINTS

1. Keep your chart up to date by applying all Notices to Mariners corrections when you receive them.
2. Read carefully all notes printed on your chart, each is vital to your safety afloat.
3. Learn the meaning of each symbol and abbreviation on your chart from Chart No. 1.
4. The compass on your chart shows the variation from true north, however you must also correct your bearing for the deviation of your boat.
5. Constantly use your chart from the beginning to end of each trip. Keep in mind the orientation of your boat with respect to the chart.
6. Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surroundings.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE C

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK (protected area; 36 CFR 7.45)

For the protection of wildlife, all Keys in the Florida Bay portion of Everglades National Park are closed to landing except those marked as designated camping areas. A backcountry use permit is required for overnight camping and can be obtained at Park Ranger Stations.

The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals, the collecting of plants, and waterskiing are prohibited by Federal Regulation.

RULES OF THE ROAD

(ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.

A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way. Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port. When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.

Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.

Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

CAUTION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

FACILITIES

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:

USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 27612, 919-821-0281.

USCGAUX - 7th Coast Guard District, 909 Southwest 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131-3050, Tel. 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	OFFICE HOURS
Melbourne, FL	(321) 255-0212	8 AM - 4PM M-F
Miami, FL	(305) 229-4522	24 hours daily
Tampa Bay, FL	(813) 645-2506	8 AM - 4 PM M-F
Key West, FL	(305) 295-1316	24 hours daily

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Miami, FL	KHB-34	162.55 MHz
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.45 MHz
Sugarloaf Key, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz

11433

NSN 7642014010241
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11433
ED. NO. 14

11433

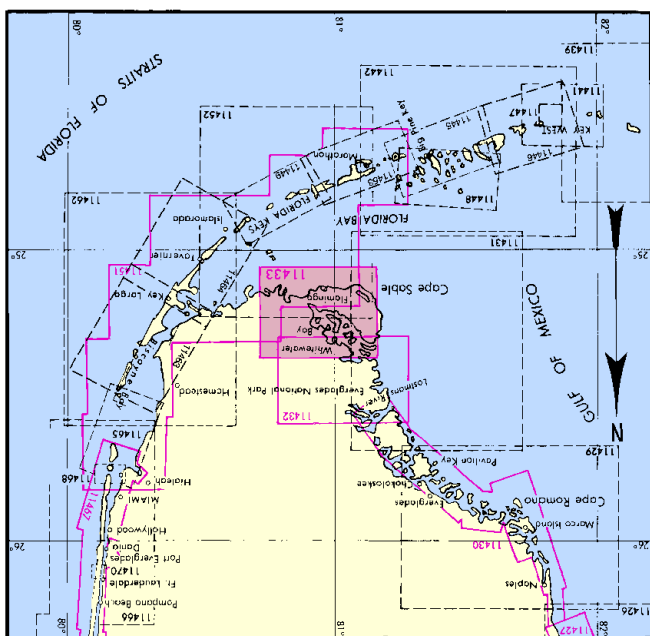


Chart 11433, 14th Ed., Mar/05
Corrected through NM Mar 26/05, LNM Mar 22/05
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

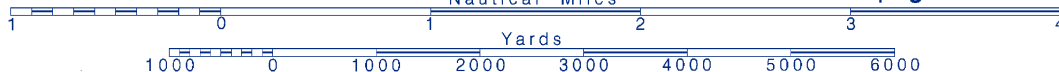
CONTINUED ON CHART 11431

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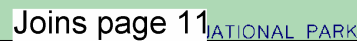
See Note on page 5.



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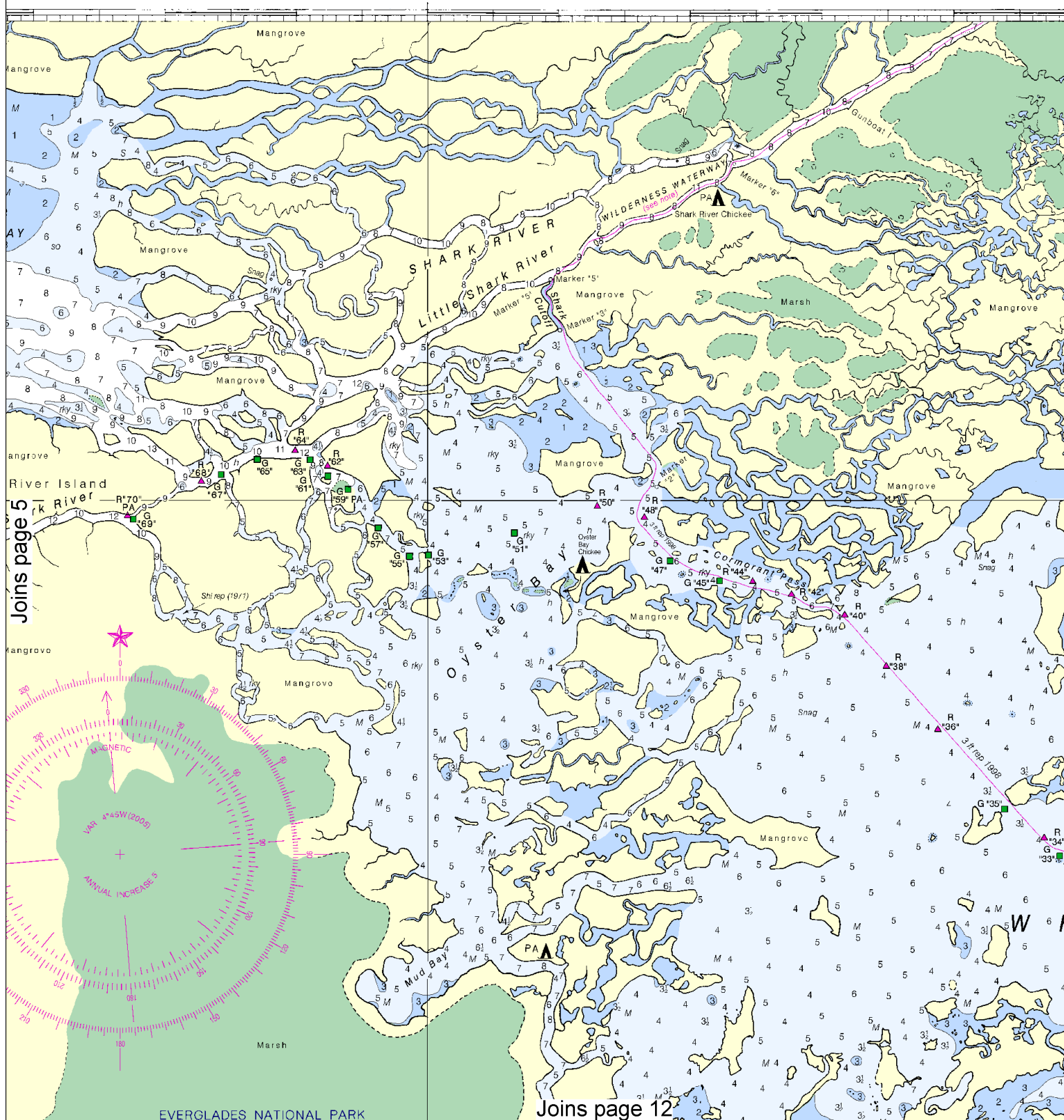
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5

05'

JOINS CHART 11432



6

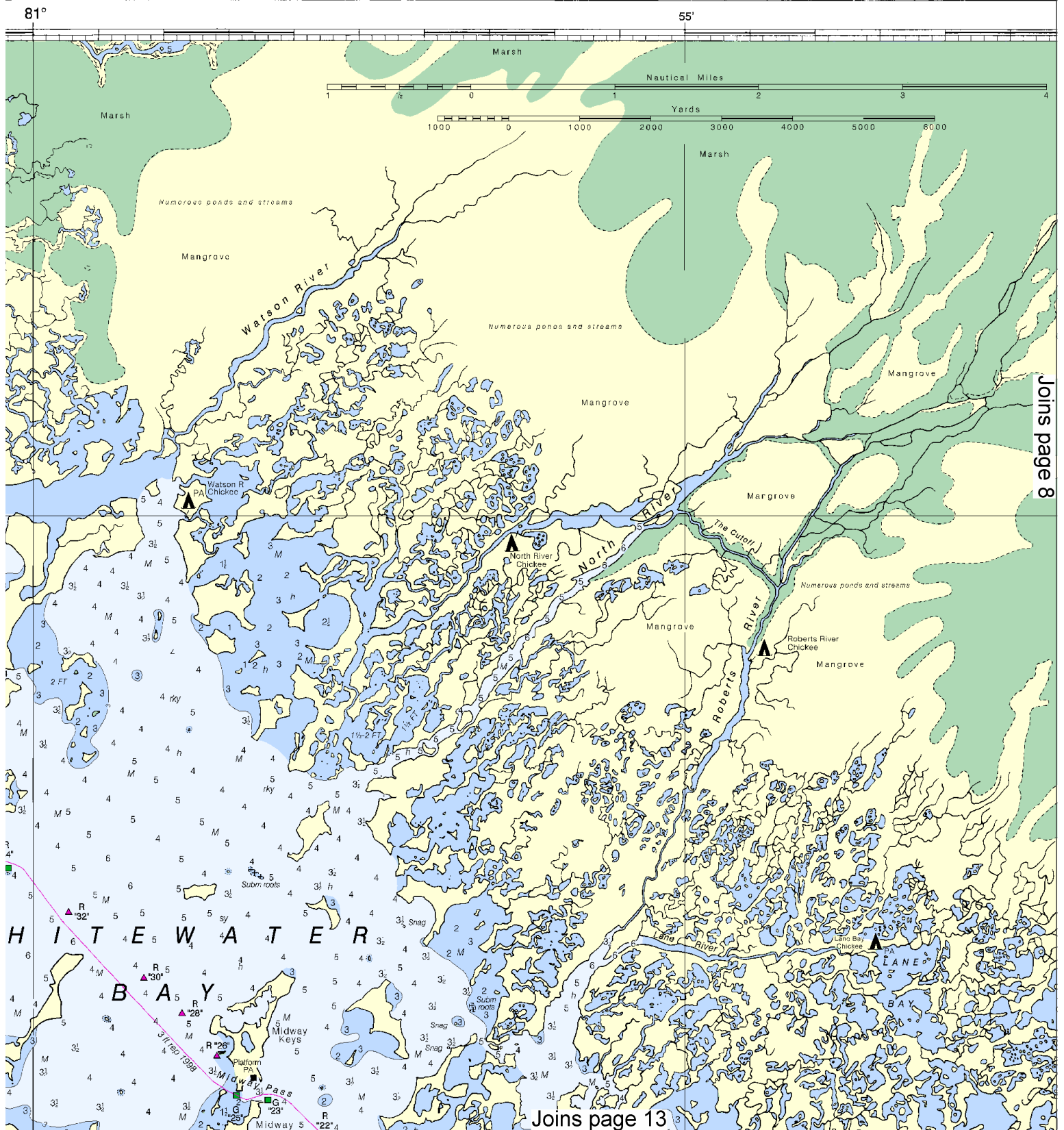


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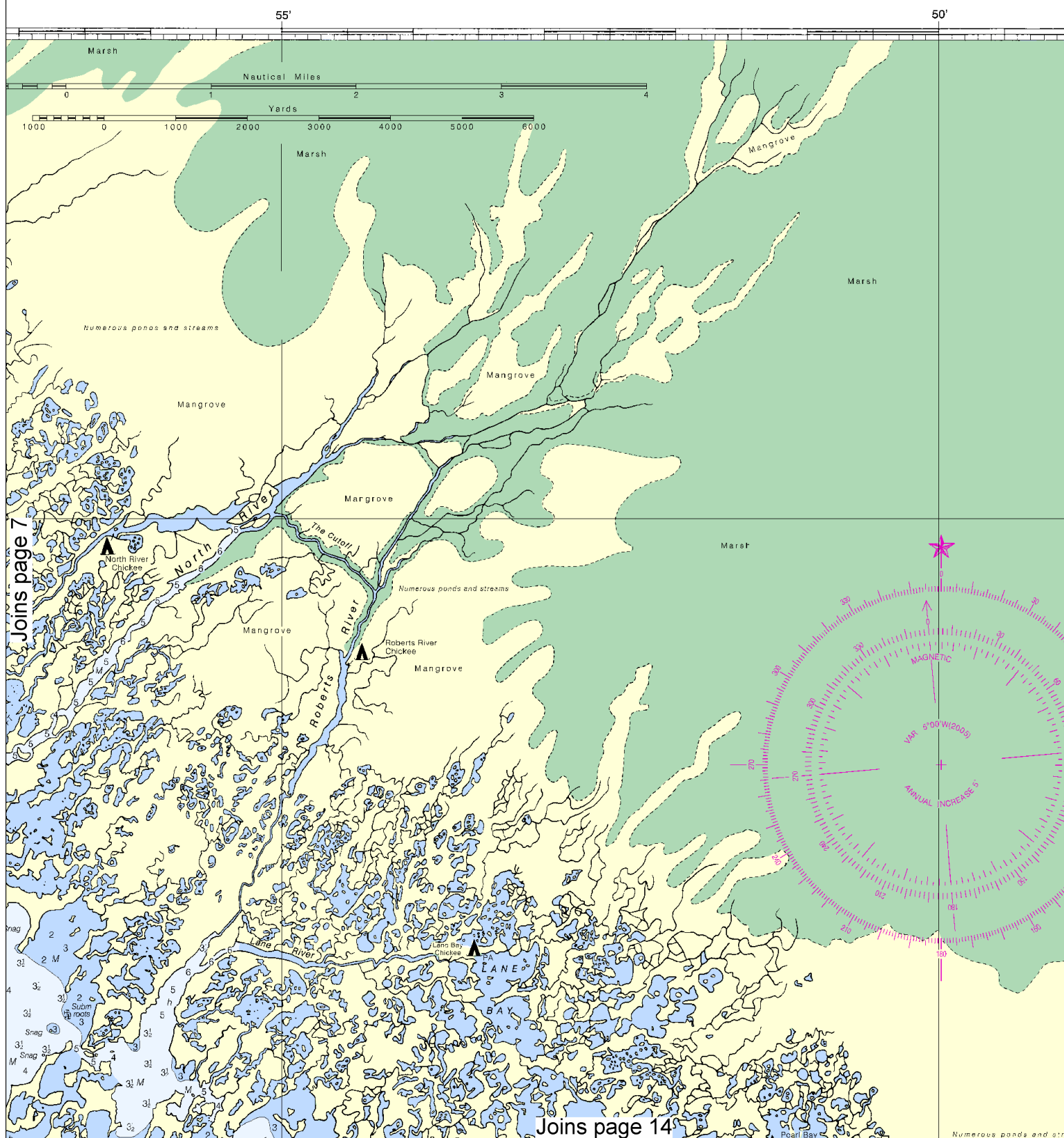
SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



8



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11433

80° 45'

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS WATERWAY

The recommended Wilderness Waterway route from Flamingo (25°08'30"N; 80°55'30"W) to Everglades City (25°51'30"N; 81°22'15"W) is indicated by a magenta line. Navigation of the route is not advisable for boats over 18 feet in length, or for boats with high cabins and windshields, because of the narrow channels and overhanging foliage in some areas.

The entire route can be traversed in a minimum of six hours with outboard motor, or in seven days by canoe. One day round trips are not recommended. Campsites are available along the route. For overnight use of campsites, a backcountry permit is required. The permit may be obtained at either Flamingo or Everglades City Ranger Stations.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

25°
20'

NOTE C EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK (protected area: 36 CFR 7.45)

For the protection of wildlife, all Keys in the Florida Bay portion of Everglades National Park are closed to landing except those marked as designated camping areas. A backcountry use permit is required for overnight camping and can be obtained at Park Ranger Stations.

The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals, the collecting of plants, and waterskiing are prohibited by Federal Regulation.

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SIDE A

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM

Chart 11433, 14th Ed., Mar/05
 Corrected through NM Mar 26/05, LNM Mar 22/05
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY



FLORIDA EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK WHITE WATER BAY



NAUTICAL CHART 11433



Mercator Projection
 Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 25° 20'

North American Datum of 1983
 (World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

SIDE A

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WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING

Before setting out:

1. Check local weather and sea conditions.
2. Obtain the latest weather forecast for your area from broadcasts.

CONTINUED ON CHART 11431

15'

25°
10'

10

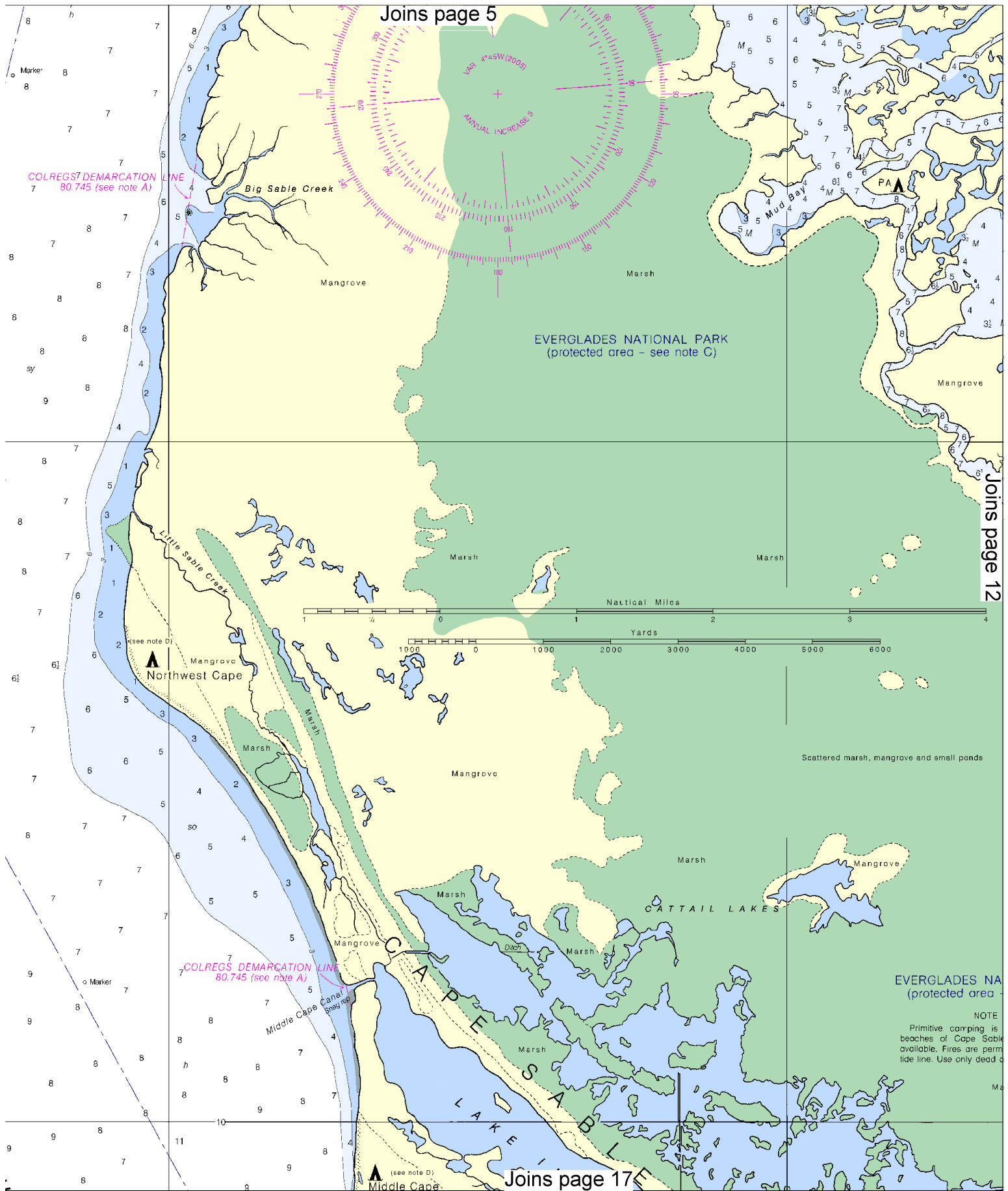


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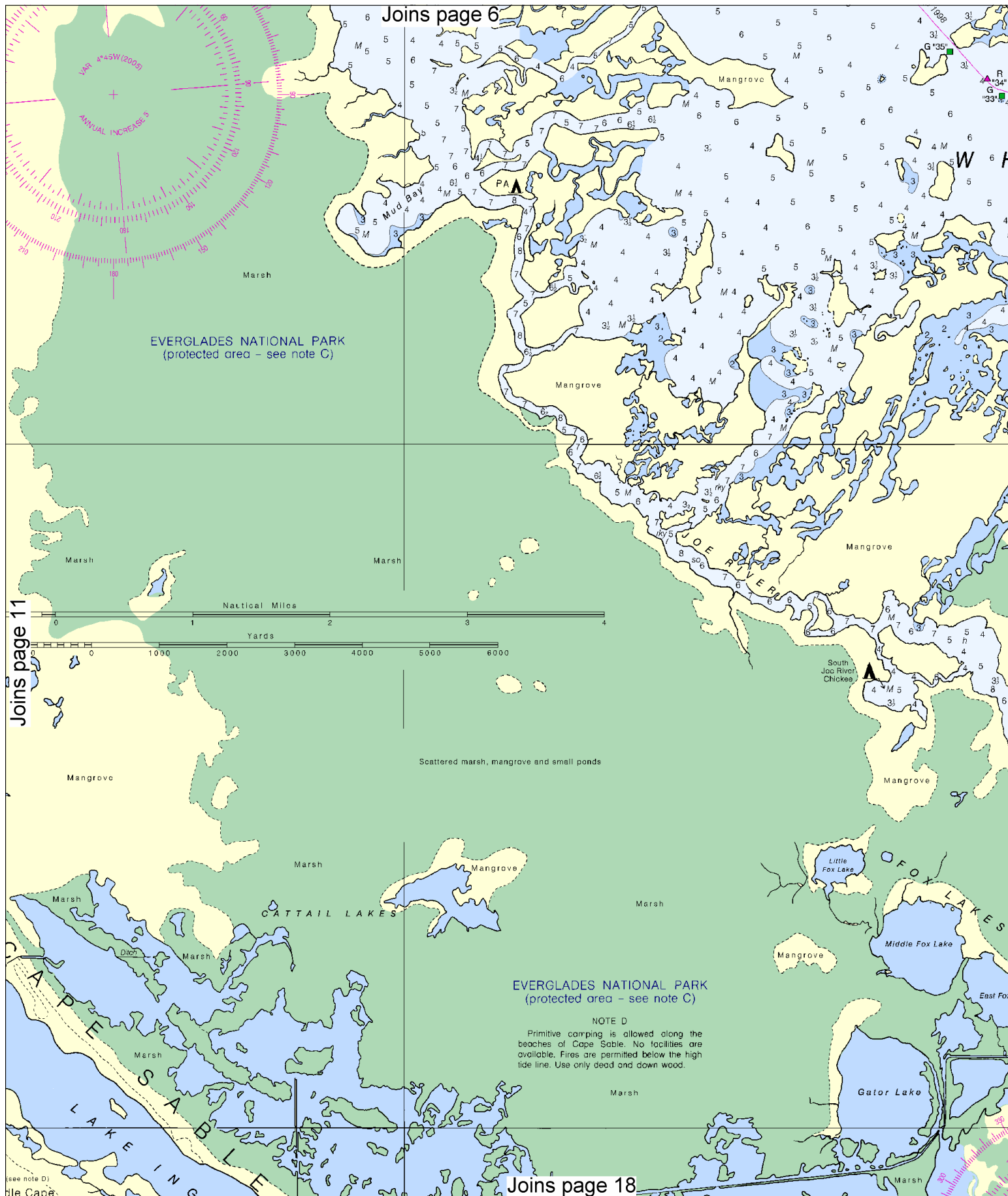
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 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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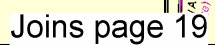


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SCALE 1:50,000

See Note on page 5.



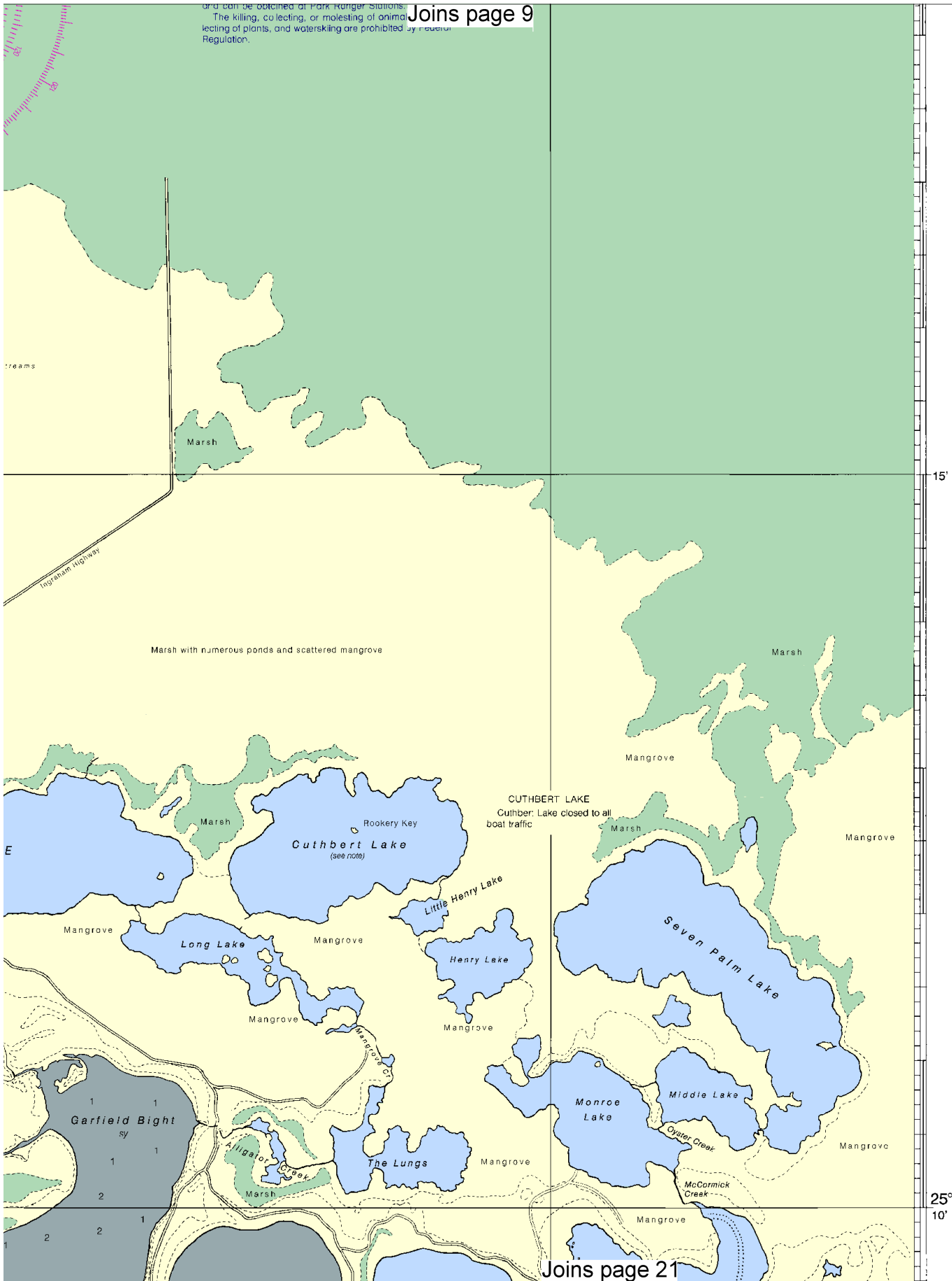




and can be obtained at Park Ranger Stations.
The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals,
lecting of plants, and waterskiing are prohibited by Federal
Regulation.

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SIDE A



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FLORIDA



NAUTICAL CHART 11433

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 25° 20'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.450" northward and 0.748" eastward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
			Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
			feet	feet	feet	feet
East Cape, Cape Sable		(25°07'N/81°05'W)	3.8	3.5	0.6	-2.0
Shark River Entrance		(25°21'N/81°08'W)	4.5	4.2	0.6	-2.0
Flamingo		(25°09'N/80°55'W)	2.5	2.3	0.3	-1.5

Note - In Whitewater Bay the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

(Feb 2005)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (Lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rpt reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

WEATHER RULES FOR SAFE BOATING

Before setting out:

1. Check local weather and sea conditions.
2. Obtain the latest weather forecast for your area from radio broadcasts.

When warnings are in effect, don't go out unless you are confident your boat can be navigated safely under forecast conditions of wind and sea. Be cautious when you see warning displays at U. S. Coast Guard stations, yacht clubs, marinas, and at other coastal points.

While afloat:

1. Keep a weather eye out for:
 - A. A sudden vertical cumulus cloud development
 - B. A sudden change in wind direction
 - C. A sudden noticeable increase in wind velocity
 - D. A drop in temperature
2. Be alert to heavy static on your AM radio which may indicate approaching thunderstorms
3. Check radio weather broadcasts for latest forecasts and warnings

Thundersqualls often occur on warm, moist afternoons and are a great hazard to the mariner. They can have wind gusts up to 80 mph and hit almost without warning. To survive a squall, you must prevent being capsized or blown to leeward into danger.

SAFETY HINTS

1. Keep your chart up to date by applying all Notices to Mariners corrections when you receive them.
2. Read carefully all notes printed on your chart, each is vital to your safety afloat.
3. Learn the meaning of each symbol and abbreviation on your chart from Chart No. 1.
4. The compass on your chart shows the variation from true north, however you must also correct your bearing for the deviation of your boat.
5. Constantly use your chart from the beginning to end of each trip. Keep in mind the orientation of your boat with respect to the chart.
6. Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surroundings.

SIDE B

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14th Ed., Mar. /05

11433

16

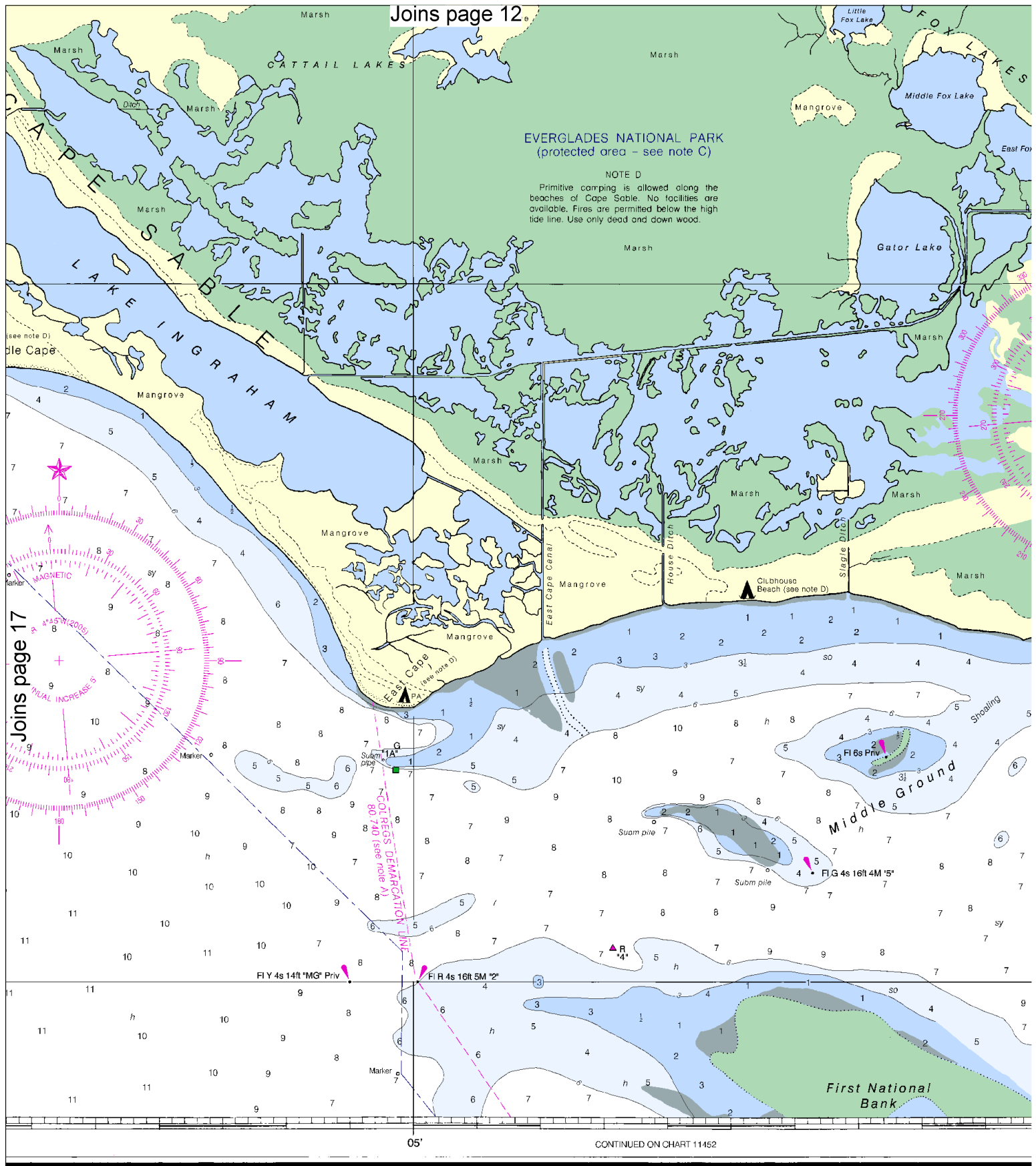


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000

See Note on page 5.





to Mariners (NM) published
ency and the Local Notice to
Coast Guard district to the

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Alexandria, VA 22304-4195.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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U.S.
NATIONAL O

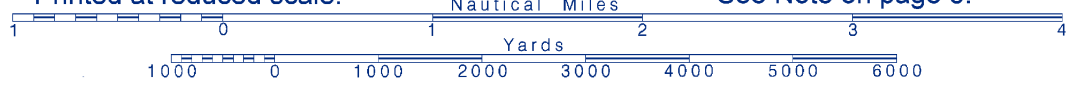
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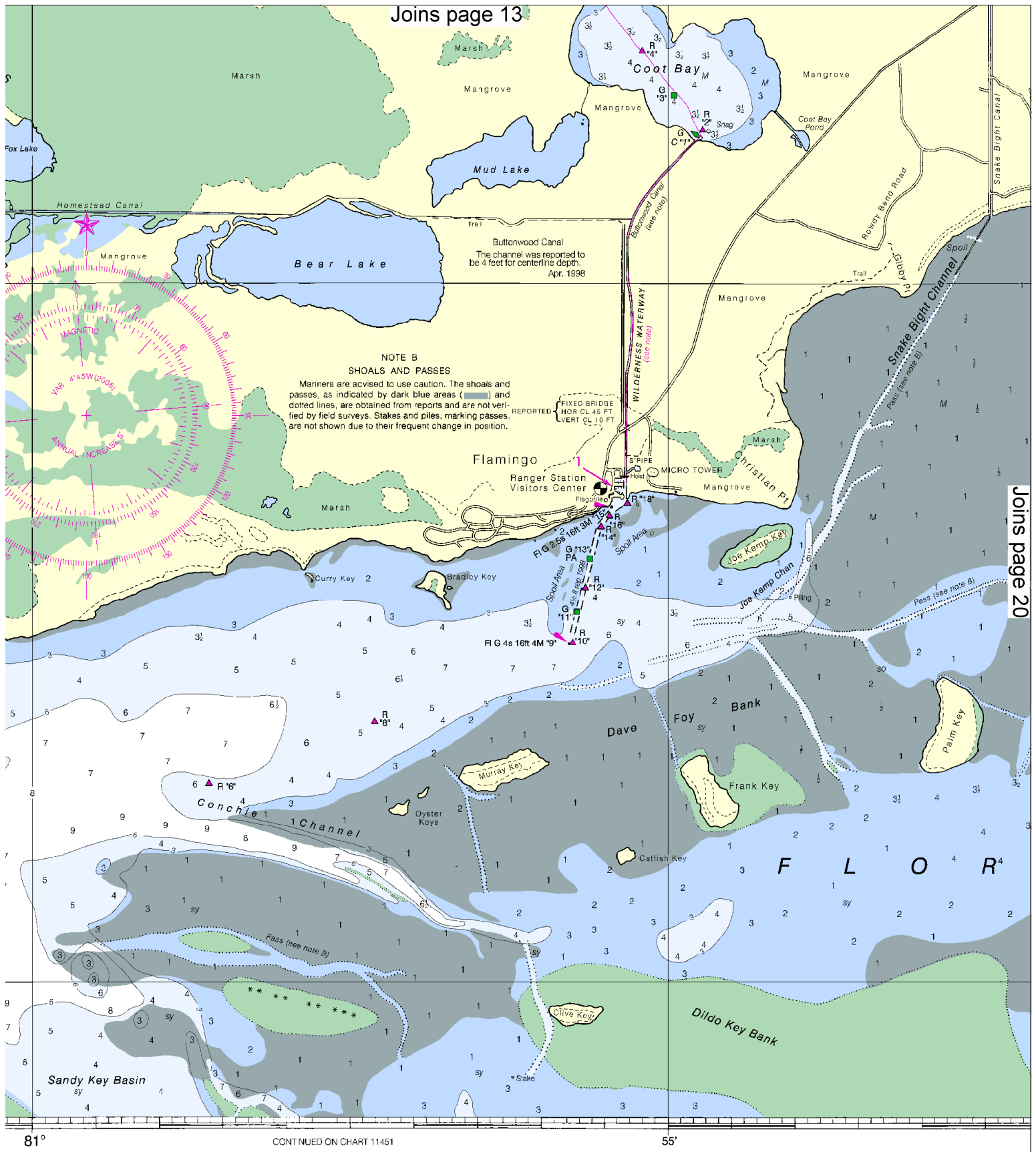


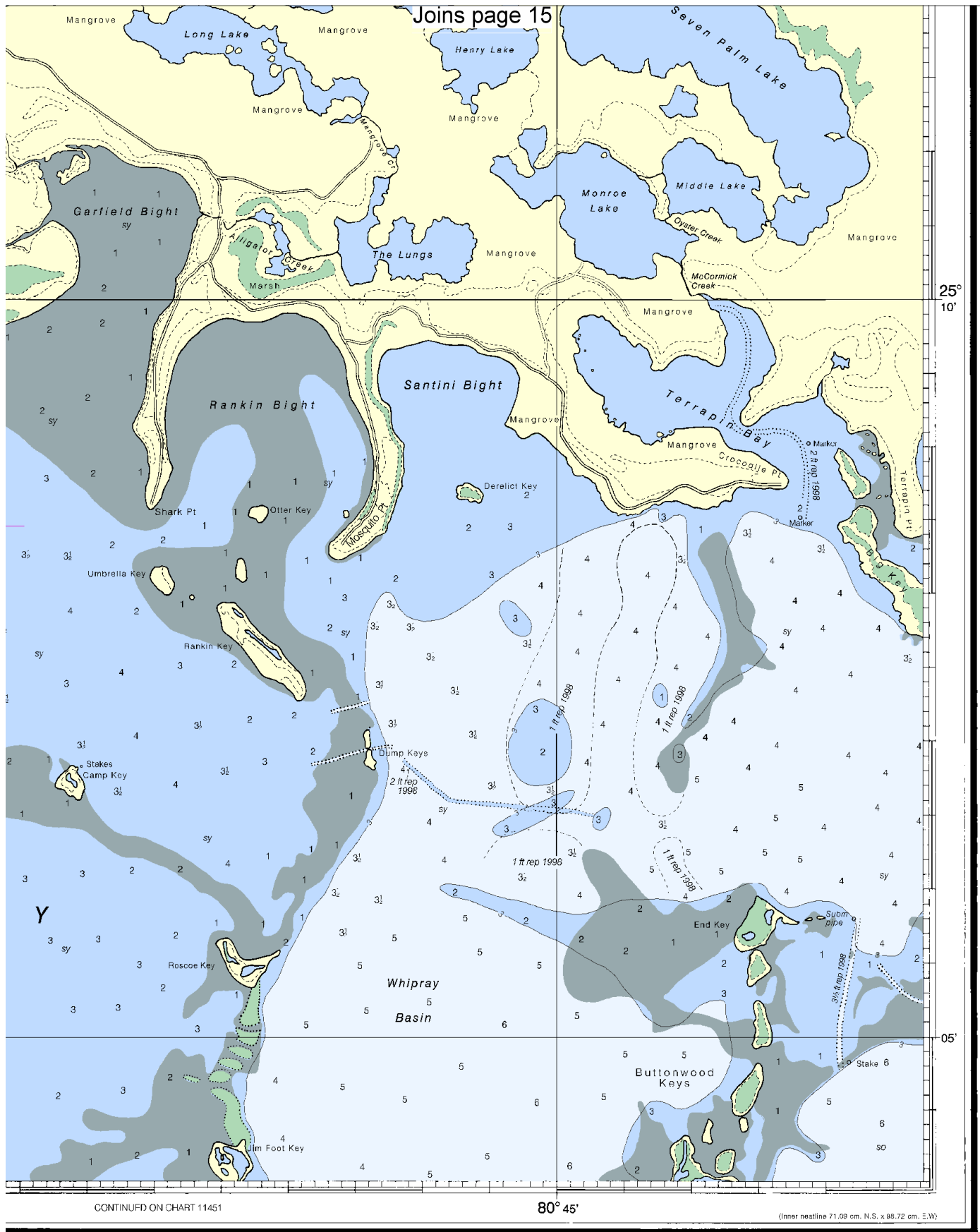
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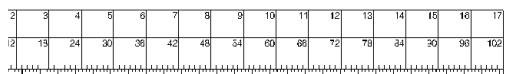
See Note on page 5.







SIDE B



Whitewater Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET Joins page 27

11433

Note - In Whitewater Bay the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

Joins page 16

(Feb 2005)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gra grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstrn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
2L Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.			
Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -			

4. The compass on your chart shows the variation from true north, however you must also correct your bearing for the deviation of your boat.
5. Constantly use your chart from the beginning to end of each trip. Keep in mind the orientation of your boat with respect to the chart.
6. Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surroundings.

14th Ed., Mar. /05 ■ C

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FACILITIES

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

The following symbols were designed especially for this chart. They are not standard nautical chart symbols and are not indicated in Chart No. 1, "Nautical Chart Symbols and Abbreviations."



Camping Area



Ranger Station

(NPS) National Park Service

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS WATERWAY

The recommended Wilderness Waterway route from Flamingo (25°08'30"N, 80°55'30"W) to Everglades City (25°51'30"N, 81°22'15"W) is indicated by a magenta line. Navigation of the route is not advisable for boats over 18 feet in length, or for boats with high cabins and windshields, because of the narrow channels and overhanging foliage in some areas.

The entire route can be traversed in a minimum of six hours with outboard motor, or in seven days by canoe. One day round trips are not recommended. Campsites are available along the route. For overnight use of campsites, a backcountry permit is required. The permit may be obtained at either Flamingo or Everglades City Ranger Stations.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

TIDES		DEPTH		SERVICES				SUPPLIES											
NO	LOCATION	APPROACH FEET (REPORTED)	ALONGSHORE FEET (REPORTED)	PUMP SURFACED NATURAL MARSH (REPORTED)	REPAIRS HULL/MOTOR/PROP	MARINE BULK/HAUL/ST	BOAT RENTAL	WET CAPACITY/STNS	CANOE/ROW/MOTOR	CHARTER HOUSE/BOAT	FOOD/COOKING/CAMPING	TOILETS/SHOWER/LAUNDRY	PUMP/OUT STATION	WATER/STORAGE/REF/FRY	WATER/ICE	GAS/OIL/PROP/SALES	BAR/TAVERN	DIESEL OIL/GAS/OIL	DO
1	FLAMINGO LODGE MAR	6	5	B E	S	M					C M	CHS	FLC	TSLP	C	WI	GH	BT	DO

(+) DENOTES HOURS LATER (-) DENOTES HOURS EARLIER
THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART BY LARGE MAGENTA NUMBERS.
THE TABULATED "APPROACH FEET (REPORTED)" IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST NATURAL OR DREDGED CHANNEL TO THE FACILITY.
THE TABULATED "PUMP/OUT STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PUMPING OUT HOLDING TANKS.

11433

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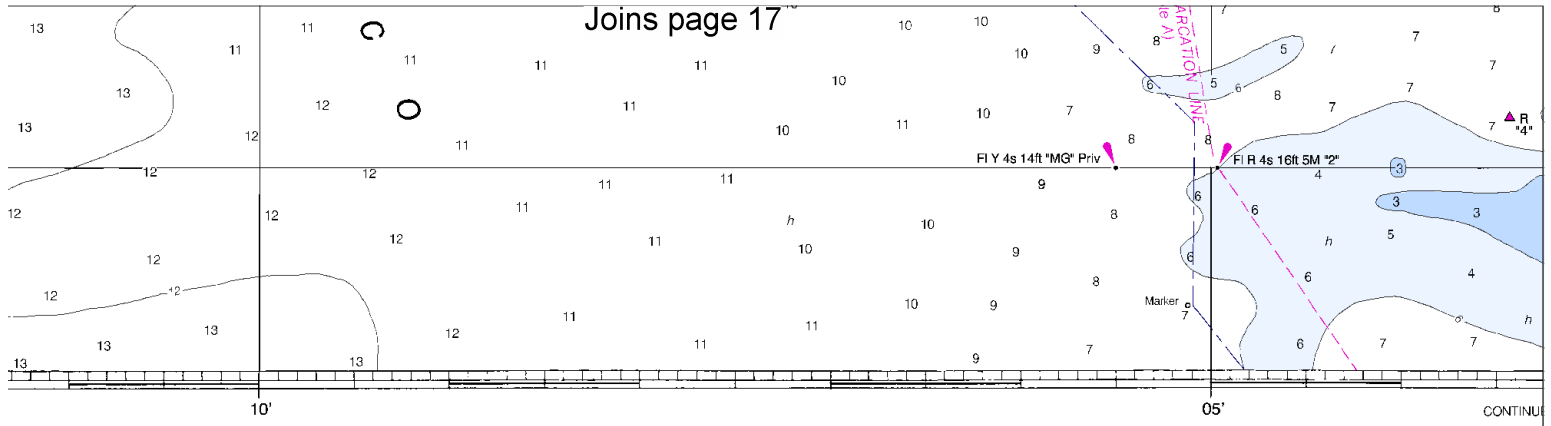
SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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Corrected through NM Mar. 26/05
Corrected through LNM Mar.22/05

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

**RULES OF THE ROAD
(ABRIDGED)**

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.

A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.

Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.

When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.

Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.

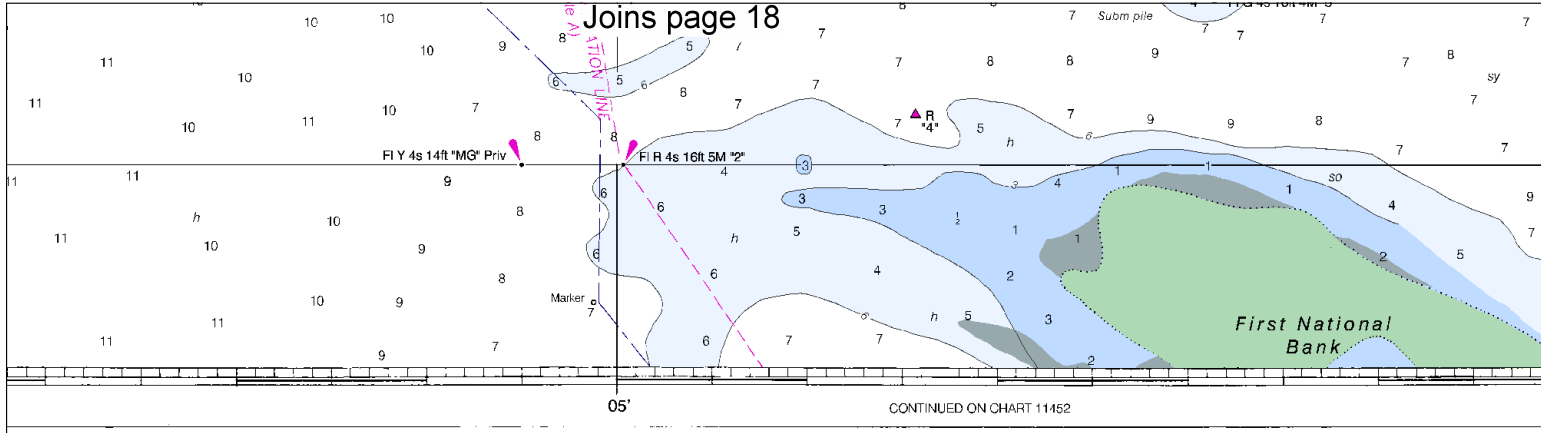
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:

USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 27612, 919-821-0281.

USCGAUX - 7th Coast Guard District, 909 Southwest 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131-3050, Tel. 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.



to Mariners (NM) published
ency and the Local Notice to
Coast Guard district to the

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SOUNDINGS IN FEET

U.S.
NATIONAL O

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USCGAUX - 7th Coast Guard District, 909 Southwest 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131-3050, Tel. 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.

CAUTION

Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin diver's flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

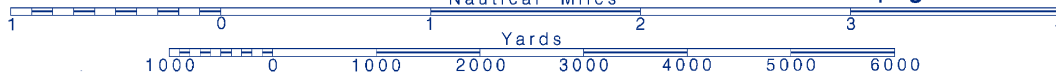
24

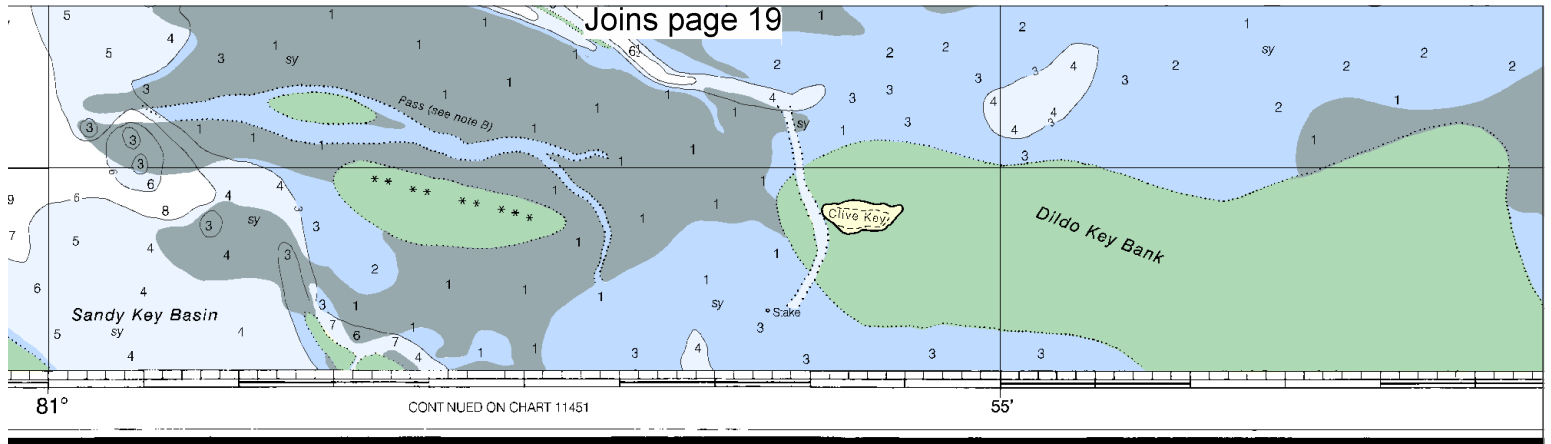


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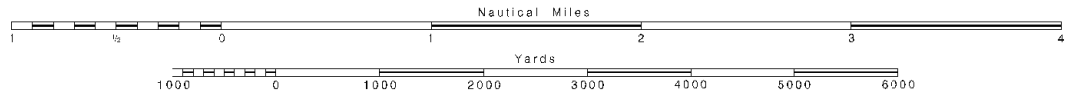
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See Note on page 5.





Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY



MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS BY RADIO DIRECTLY FROM NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	AM-LOCAL TIME	PM-LOCAL TIME	DAY
Key West, Fla.	WKIZ	1500 kHz	5:25, 7:15, 11:15	12:15, 5:15, 6:15	Daily
Key West, Fla.	WKWF	1600 kHz			

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4693, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

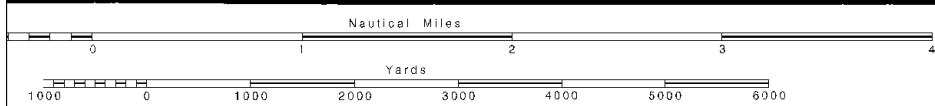
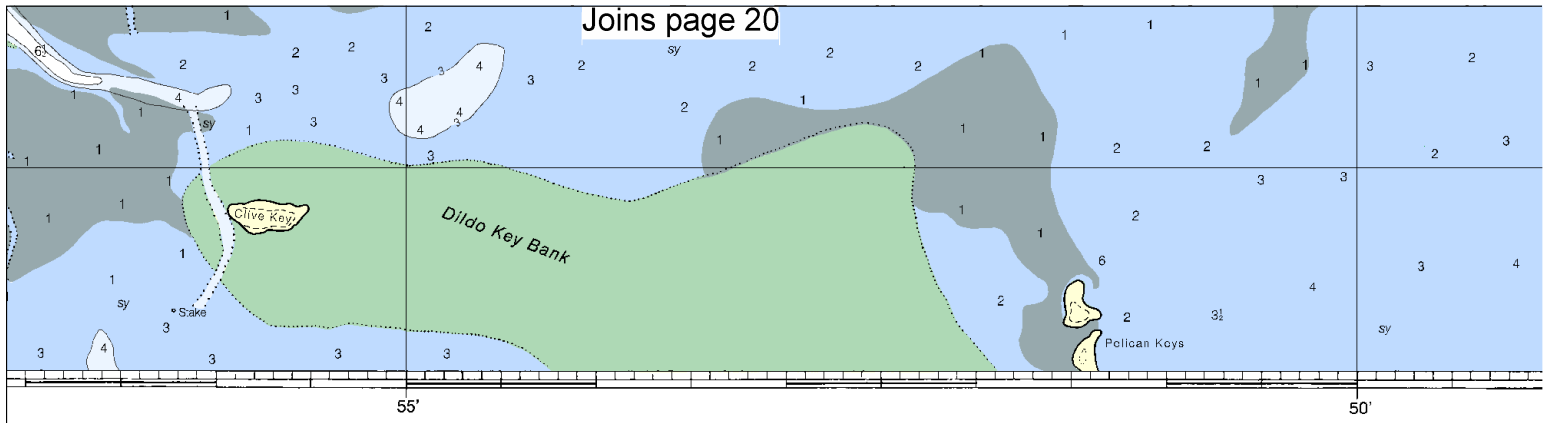
MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	OFFICE HOURS
Melbourne, FL	(321) 255-0212	8 AM - 4 PM M-F
Miami, FL	(305) 229-4522	24 hours daily
Tampa Bay, FL	(813) 645-2506	8 AM - 4 PM M-F
Key West, FL	(305) 295-1316	24 hours daily

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Miami, FL	K4B-34	162.55 MHz
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-00	162.45 MHz
Sugarloaf Key, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz



FATHOMS	1	2
FEET	6	12
METERS	1	2

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AL WEATHER SERVICE

TIME	DAY
6:15	Daily

For Notices to Mariners and technology. New. Ask your chart agent /NauticalCharts.gov, OceanGrafix.com, or

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

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Key West, FL	(305) 295-1316	24 hours daily

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

CITY	STATION	FREQ.	DAILY BROADCAST-EST	SPECIAL WAR
Miami, Fla.	NCF	2670 kHz	10:50 AM & PM	†On receipt
Key West, Fla.	NOK	157.1 MHz	7:00 AM & 5:00 PM	†On receipt

†Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Miami, FL	K4B-34	162.55 MHz
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-00	162.45 MHz
Sugarloaf Key, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz

Distress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or channel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF.

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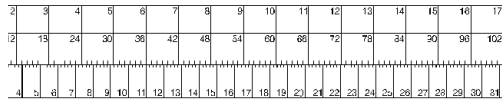
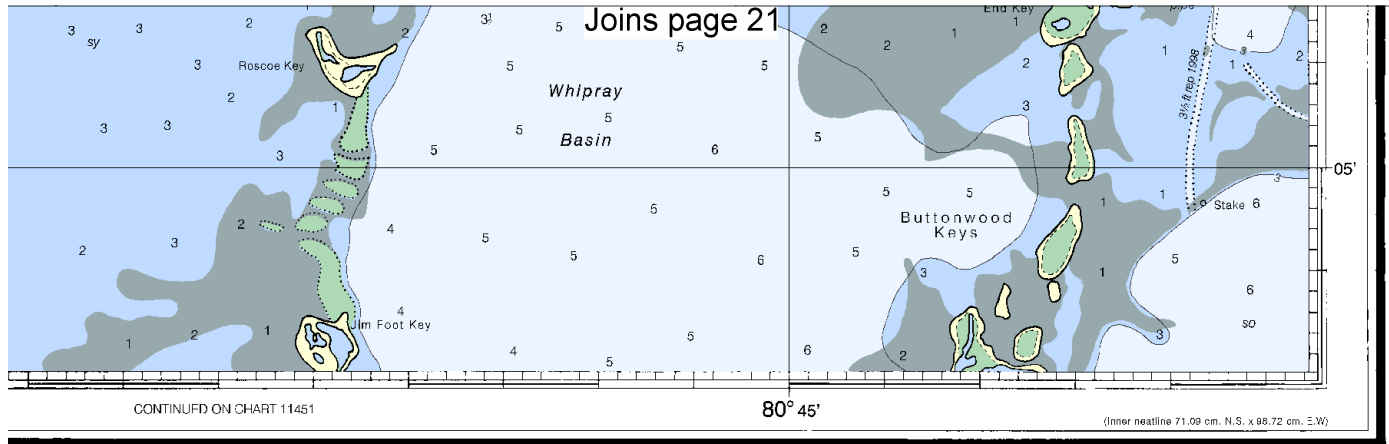


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000

See Note on page 5.





Whitewater Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:50,000

11433

CAUTION
WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sail boards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Key West – 305-295-9700

Coast Guard Marathon – 305-743-6388

Marathon Sheriff's Dept. – 305-289-2401

FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm – 888-404-3922

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.